

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 125 294

FL 007 809

AUTHOR Chestnut, David T.; And Others
TITLE Survival English: A Second Language Program for Indo-Chinese Refugees Who Resided at Fort Indiantown Gap During the Summer of 1975.
INSTITUTION Pennsylvania State Dept. of Education, Harrisburg.
PUB DATE 75
NOTE 93p.
EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.83 HC-\$4.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS American English; *English (Second Language); *Indochinese; *Instructional Materials; *Intensive Language Courses; *Language Instruction; Language Programs; Lesson Plans; Listening Skills; Oral Communication; Pattern Drills (Language); Refugees; *Second Language Learning; Speech Skills; Vocabulary
IDENTIFIERS Dialogues; *Pennsylvania (Fort Indiantown Gap)

ABSTRACT

This survival English text is written for Indochinese, sixteen years old and over, who do not have the very basic listening and speaking skills needed for living in America. The lessons are designed to develop a functional listening and speaking vocabulary of approximately 900 words, over an instructional span of nine weeks or less. Reading and writing skills are not emphasized. Each lesson is divided into three parts: new vocabulary, dialogues, and pattern drills. The vocabulary section isolates and emphasizes words and phrases which require some explanation. Dialogues serve to employ new vocabulary in practical, commonplace conversation. Pattern drills provide the student with an opportunity to practice basic linguistic structures without recourse to formal instruction in grammar. (Author/DB)

* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *

SURVIVAL ENGLISH

A Second Language Program for
Indo-Chinese refugees who resided
at Fort Indiantown Gap during
the summer of 1975

David T. Chestnut
Curriculum Writer

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

John T. Egan
Curriculum Writer

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRO-
DUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM
THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGIN-
ATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS
STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT
OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

Louissette Logan
Curriculum Writer

John L. Meehan
Curriculum Writer and Editor

A number of Vietnamese worked along
with us. Their help was significant
and deeply appreciated.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MILTON J. SHAPP, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN C. PITTENGER, SECRETARY

OFFICE OF BASIC EDUCATION
FRANK S. MANCHESTER, COMMISSIONER
HARRY K. GERLACH, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

BUREAU OF CURRICULUM SERVICES
IRVIN T. EDGAR, ACTING DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
RUSSELL P. GETZ, CHIEF

Introduction

The Survival English Program was written for Indo-Chinese, 16 years old and over, who did not have the very basic listening and speaking skills needed for living in America. The lessons were designed to develop a listening and speaking vocabulary of approximately 900 words. Reading and writing skills were not emphasized.

The content of the curriculum was selected to meet the need of Vietnamese who were in the peculiar position of being restricted to the cantonment area of Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. They had no opportunity to leave the assigned area for a first hand experience of life in the U.S.A.

The purpose of the education program was to prepare Indo-Chinese for sponsorship and entry into the American way of life; therefore, they not only needed basic language skills, but also an understanding of the culture that shapes the language they were learning.

Time limitation significantly influenced the design of the Survival English Curriculum. We were informed by the director of the refugee program that most Indo-Chinese would be "sponsored out" in nine weeks or less. He further informed us that instructional time would be limited to one hour a day, five days a week. We designed both the program and the lessons in the light of these limitations.

The critical need of the Indo-Chinese refugees to understand speakers of English and be understood by them dictated the emphasis on speaking and listening skills. We think this emphasis proper because it is an established fact that students of a new language often escape to reading and writing rather than face the confusion and embarrassment that comes with the initial attempts to converse in a new language with native speakers.

The best way to learn a language is to totally immerse oneself in it. If one lives in a foreign country away from tourist areas and makes a determined effort, in less than a year one will gain command of a basic vocabulary and master some of the language's rhythmic and tonal qualities. If one hopes to gain some understanding of a culture other than one's own, one must immerse oneself in that culture--live in it and live it. Since neither of these opportunities were available to the Indo-Chinese, the Survival English Program was designed to prepare them for the day they left the cantonment area with their sponsor and crossed the "white tape" into the U.S.A.

Those who completed the program had a functional vocabulary of about 900 words and were able to express themselves through the use of simple present, present progressive, past, and future tense forms. The content of the program was selected to introduce them to common situations that they would encounter in their American experience.

The format of each lesson was kept simple. Instructions were minimal. Each lesson was divided into three parts: New Vocabulary, Dialogues, and Pattern Drills. New Vocabulary isolated and emphasized words and phrases which required some explanation. The Dialogues served to employ new vocabulary in practical commonplace conversation. Pattern Drills provided the student with an opportunity to practice basic structures into which language is organized without the teacher resorting to instruction in formal grammar.

Although lessons were designed with the understanding that there would be one hour of instruction a day, the final decision as to the amount of instructional time spent on a given lesson rested with the teacher and the class. Teachers were encouraged to include a review in each day's lesson and to spend occasionally a complete classroom session reviewing previous lessons.

In designing each lesson we attempted to limit the number of vocabulary words and structures introduced for the first time. Teachers found that a given lesson could be easily expanded by the addition of related vocabulary and alternative ways of expressing the same thought. However, this practice was discouraged, particularly early in the instructional program. The introduction of too many new words and the confusion of alternative expressions resulted in overburdening and frustrating the student.

Supplemental instructional materials included audio tapes for Lessons I-XIII, photographs and line drawings. Each lesson was printed in English and Vietnamese in the daily newspaper Dat Lanh.

SURVIVAL ENGLISH

UNITS AND LESSONS

Unit 1 Introductory Lessons

- I Simple Greetings
- II Learning Names
- III Days of the Week
- IV - V Family (2)

Unit 2 Seeking Information and Assistance

- VI Simple Directions
- VII Requesting Assistance
- VIII Seeking Information

Unit 3 Daily Activities

- IX Breakfast
- X Lunch
- XI Dinner
- XII After Dinner Activities

Unit 4 Telling Time

- XIII - XIV Telling Time (2)

Unit 5 The Body and Health Problems

- XV - XVII Parts of the Body (3)
- XVIII - XIX Common Health Problems (2)

Unit 6 Colors and Clothing

XX Colors
XXI - XXIII Clothing (3)

Unit 7 Weather and Seasons

XXIV - XXVI Weather (3)
XXVII - XXVIII Seasons (2)

Unit 8 Money and Banking

XXIX - XXXI Money and Numbers (3)
XXXII - XXXIII Banking (2)

Unit 9 Shopping

XXXIV - XXXV Shopping for Clothes (2)
XXXVI - XXXVII Buying Food (2)
XXXVIII - XXXIX Shopping for Basic Necessities

Unit 10 Home, Schools and the Community

XL - XLII Finding a Place to Live (3)
XLIII - XLV Community (3)
XLVI - XLVII Schools (2)

Unit 11 Occupations

XLVIII - XLIX Occupations (2)

Unit 12 Weights and Measures

L Weights and Measures

Unit 13 Verbs and Tenses

LI - LII Tenses (2)

LIII - LVI Irregular Verbs (4)

Unit 14 Using the Telephone

LVII Locating a Phone

LVIII Making a Local Phone Call

LIX Phoning About a Job

LX Making a Long Distance Call

LXI Getting Help in an Emergency

LXII Using a Pay Phone

LXIII Answering the Phone

Unit 15 The Weekend and Leisure Time

LXIV A Weekend in the Country

Unit 16 Preparing for an Interview

LXV - LXVII Preparing for an Interview (3)

SURVIVAL ENGLISH
FOR
VIETNAMESE ADULTS

LESSON I

SIMPLE GREETINGS

Words and Phrases

Greetings

Hello
Good Morning
Good Afternoon
Good Night
Good-bye

Personal Address

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Interrogatives

What

Adjectives

my/your

Dialogue

Hello, What's your name?
Mr. Brown
Mr. John Brown
My name is Mr. John Brown.

Good Morning, What's (what is) your name?
Mrs. Brown
Mrs. Mary Brown
My name is Mrs. Mary Brown.

Good Afternoon, What's your name?
Miss Green
Miss Ann Green
My name is Miss Ann Green.

Pattern Drill

What's your name?
My name is _____.

LESSON II

LEARNING NAMES

Words and Phrases

Possessive Adjective

her
his

Nouns

man
woman
girl
boy

Phrases

thank you

Interrogatives

How

Dialogue

Good morning, What's your name?
Your name is _____.

Good morning, What's my name?
My name is _____.

Good afternoon, What's his name?
His name is _____.

Good afternoon, What's her name?
Her name is _____.

Mr. Brown is a man.
Mrs. Brown is a woman.
Miss Green is a girl.
John Brown is a boy.

Hello, How are you?
I'm fine, thank you.

Hello, Mr. Brown, How are you?
I'm fine, thank you.

Good morning, Mrs. Brown, how are you?
I'm fine, how are you?
I'm fine, thank you.

Pattern Drills

How are you?
I'm fine, thank you.

What's my name?
What's your name?
What's his name?
What's her name?

LESSON III

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Words and Phrases

door
window
chair
table
desk
pencil
pen
paper

days of the week
today

What day is it?
What is this?
What is that?

Pronouns

this/that
it

Conjunction
and

Dialogues

What day is it, today?

Today is _____.

Point to several different days of the week on a calendar and ask this question:

What day is it?

It's (it is) _____.

Demonstrate the difference between this and that.

What is this?

It's (it is) a _____.

What is that?

It's (it is) a _____.

Pattern Drills

What day is it?

It is _____.

What's this?

It's a _____.

What's that?

It's a _____.

LESSON IV

FAMILY (1)

Words and Phrases

father
mother
sister
brother
family
children
many

numbers, 1-12
he, she

Prepositional phrases
beginning with in
forming the plural of
nouns by adding s

Interrogatives
Who?

Demonstrative Adjective
that

Expletive
there

Dialogues

Who is that man?
He is my father.

Who is that boy?
He is my brother.

Who is that woman?
She is my mother.

Who is that girl?
She is my sister.

How many children are in your family?
There are five children in my family.
There are two girls and three boys in my family.

Pattern Drills

Who is that _____?

How many _____ are there?
There is _____.
There are _____.

LESSON V

FAMILY (2)

Words and Phrases

son
daughter
grandfather
grandmother
aunt
uncle

Possessive Adjectives
(s)

my	our
your	your
his	their
her	

Verb to be (present)

I am	We are
You are	You are
He is	They are
She is	

Dialogue and Drill

I am his grandfather.
You are his grandmother.
She is his aunt.
He is his uncle.
We are his children.
They are his children.
Bill is my brother.
Mary is your sister.

I am her grandfather.
You are her grandmother.
She is her daughter.
He is her son.
We are her children.
They are her children.
Bill is their brother.
Mary is their sister.

LESSON VI

SIMPLE DIRECTIONS

Words and Phrases

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Plural Possessives</u>	<u>Directions</u>
room	ladies'	straight ahead
bus	men's	to the right
church		to the left
hospital		
store	<u>Interrogatives</u>	
station	where	
clothing store		
food store		
Pardon me		

Dialogue I

Pardon me, where is the men's room?
Next to the ladies' room.

Where's the bus station?
The bus station is straight ahead.

Where's the hospital?
The hospital is to the right

Where's the church?
The church is to the left.

Dialogue II

Pardon me, where is the food store?
The food store is straight ahead.

Where is the clothing store?
The clothing store is to the right

Where is the ladies' room?
The ladies' room is next to the men's room.

Pattern Drill

Where is the _____ ?
The _____ is _____
to the right
to the left
straight ahead
next to the _____

LESSON VII

REQUESTING ASSISTANCE

Words and Phrases

friend
doctor
policeman
sponsor
many
there

Verb
need (s)

of
in

Dialogue I

Who do you need?
I need a doctor.
Who do you need?
I need a policeman.
Who do you need?
I need a sponsor.
What does he need?
My friend needs a doctor.

Dialogue II

What day is today?
Today is Monday.
What are the days of the week?
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.
How many days are there in a week?
There are seven days in a week.

Pattern Drill

Who do you need?
I need a _____.
What does _____ need?
_____ needs a _____.
How many _____ are there?
There are _____.

LESSON VIII

SEEKING INFORMATION

Words and Phrases

Nouns

restaurant	paper
police station	pencil
post office	pen
telephone	stamp
school	
bank	

Verbs

go (going)

Prepositions

in
to

Dialogue I

Pardon me, where is the post office?
The restaurant is next to the school.
Where is the police station?
The police station is to the left.
Where is a telephone?
A telephone is in the restaurant.

Dialogue II

Where are you going?
I am going to the bank.
Where is your daughter going?
She is going to school.
She goes to school everyday.

Dialogue III

What do you need?
I need a stamp.
What does he need?
He needs a pencil.
What does she need?
She needs paper.

Pattern Drill

What do you need?
I need _____.
Where is he going?
He is going to _____.
How many _____ does he need?
He needs _____.

LESSON IX

BREAKFAST

Words and Phrases

breakfast
eggs
sugar
salt
pepper
tea
coffee
milk
bread
butter
cereal
work

have

Past Tense (ed)

washed
dressed

Prepositions

for
after
before

Dialogue I

Before breakfast, I wash and dress.
For breakfast I have coffee and eggs.
I have milk and sugar with my coffee.

Dialogue II

Before breakfast my children get washed and dressed.
For breakfast they have milk and cereal.

Dialogue III

After breakfast I go to work.
After breakfast my children go to school.

Pattern Drill

Before breakfast I _____.
For breakfast I have _____.
After breakfast I _____.

LESSON X

LUNCH

Words and Phrases

Nouns

lunch	ham
soup	cheese
sandwich	coca cola
vegetable	chicken
hamburger	

Verbs

want (s)

Negatives

not

Dialogue

For lunch I want chicken soup.
For lunch she wants vegetable soup.
For lunch he wants a ham sandwich.
For lunch we have soup, a sandwich, and coffee.
For lunch they have a hamburger and coca cola.
I do not want soup for lunch.

Pattern Drills

For _____ I want _____.

For _____ I have _____.

I do not want _____.

LESSON XI

DINNER

Words and Phrases

meat	fish
fruit	steak
potatoes	pork
rice	orange
beans	apple
corn	

ride(s)
walk (s)
eat (s)
drink (s)

then

Prepositional Phrase
at home

Dialogues

I

After school I walk home.
Then I eat dinner.
For dinner I have meat and vegetables.

II

After work I ride home.
Then I have dinner.
For dinner I eat rice, fish and corn.
I drink tea.

III

After work my father walks home.
For dinner he eats potatoes, beans, and steak.
He drinks coffee.

Pattern Drills

After work I eat _____.
After school she eats _____.
For dinner we eat _____.
For dinner they have _____.

LESSON XII

AFTER DINNER ACTIVITIES

Words and Phrases

Noun

book
newspaper
magazine
television (T.V.)
walk
bed

Verb

read (s)
watch (es)
take (s)
go (es)

Adverb

later

numbers 13-30

Dialogue I

What do you do after dinner?
I read the newspaper.
Then I watch television.
Later I go to bed.

Dialogue II

What does she do after dinner?
She takes a walk.
Then she reads a magazine.
Later she goes to bed.
She sleeps until morning.

Pattern Drills

I read _____.
Then I take _____.
Later I _____.
He watches _____.
Then he takes _____.
Later he _____.

LESSON XIII

TELLING TIME (1)

Words and Phrases

time
a.m.
p.m.
light (s)
midnight
noon

get up
have (has)
turn out

Interrogative
when

Dialogue I

What time do you get up?
I get up at 6 a.m.
What time do you eat breakfast?
I eat breakfast at 6:30 a.m.
What time do you eat lunch?
I eat lunch at 11:30 a.m.

Dialogue II

When does he have dinner?
He has dinner at 5:30 p.m.
When does he turn out the lights?
He turns out the lights at 11:00 p.m.
When does he go to bed?
He goes to bed at midnight.

Pattern Drills

What time does she _____ .
When does he _____ .
When do they _____ .
What time does _____ .
What time do _____ .

LESSON XIV

TELLING TIME (2)

Words and Phrases

numbers 31-60

Verbs

leave

Phrase

What time is it?

It is ten of five.

It is five ten.

It is quarter after five.

It is quarter of five.

Dialogue I

What time do you get up?

I get up at quarter after six.

What time do you leave for work?

I leave for work at quarter after seven.

What time is it?

It's quarter of nine.

Dialogue II

When do you leave for school?

I leave for school at eight ten.

When do you have supper?

I have supper at ten of six.

What time is it?

It's four eighteen.

Pattern Drills

What time is it?

It is _____.

LESSON XV

PARTS OF THE BODY (1)

Words and Phrases

Nouns

head	nose
face	mouth
hair	tongue
eye (s)	teeth
ear (s)	

Dialogue

Where is your head?
This is my head.

Where is your hair?
My hair is on my head.

Where are your ears?
There are my ears.

Pattern Drills

This is my _____.

These are my _____.

LESSON XVI

PARTS OF THE BODY (2)

Words and Phrases

Adverbs

well

Adjectives

sick

Pronouns

these

Verbs

comb
brush
feel

Prepositions

with

Nouns

headache
earache
toothache

Dialogue

What's the matter with you?

I'm sick. I have an earache.

What's the matter with you?

I do not feel well. I have a headache.

Pattern Drills

What's the matter?

I'm sick. I have _____.

I do not feel well.

LESSON XVII

PARTS OF THE BODY (3)

Words and Phrases

Noun

neck	arms
throat	elbows
chest	hands
shoulders	fingers

Dialogue

Where is your neck?
This is my neck.

Where is your throat?
Here is my throat.

Where are your fingers?
My fingers are on my hands.

Pattern Drills

Where is (are) _____?

This is _____.

Here is _____.

My _____ is (are) _____.

LESSON XVIII

COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS (1)

Words and Phrases

wife
husband
cold

Verbs

hurt (s)
cut
broke (past tense)

Adjectives

sore

Dialogue I

What's the matter?
Her neck hurts.
What's the matter?
He has a sore throat.
What's the matter?
She has a cold.

Dialogue II

What is the matter with him?
He broke his finger.
What is the matter with her?
She cut her hand.
What is the matter with your husband?
He has a cold.

Pattern Drills

What is the matter with your _____?
He broke _____.
She cut _____.
My wife hurt _____.
My husband broke _____.

LESSON XIX

COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS (2)

Words and Phrases

Nouns

waist
hip (s)
leg (s)
knee (s)
ankle
foot (feet)
toe (s)

Adjectives

small
large
short
long
each

Verb

bruise (d)

Dialogue I

This is my waist.
Your waist is small.
These are my feet.
My feet are large.
These are my legs.
My legs are long.
Your legs are short.

Dialogue II

What's the matter?
I cut my knee.
She hurt her ankle.
He bruised his hip.

Dialogue III

These are my feet.
This is my right foot.
This is my left foot.
I have five toes on each foot.
I have ten toes.

Pattern Drills

Your legs are _____.
Your feet are _____.

LESSON XX

COLORS

Words and Phrases

color	blue
black	yellow
white	brown
red	orange
green	night
day	grass
rainbow	
shoes	

Adjective
this

Dialogue_I

What is the color of this pencil?
It's yellow.

What is the color of that building?
It's white.

What is the color of the grass?
It's green.

Dialogue_II

What is the color of my shoes?
Your shoes are brown.

What are the colors of a rainbow?

Pattern Drills

What is the color of this _____?

What is the color of that _____?

LESSON XXI

CLOTHING (1)

Words and Phrases

Nouns

underwear	
shirt	suit
socks	shoes
pants	belt
tie	jacket
hat	

put on
wear
dress
tie
buckle

Adverbs

when
out

Dialogue I

When I dress, I put on underwear and socks.
Then I put on shirt and pants.
I buckle my belt and tie my tie.
Then I put on my shoes.

Dialogue II

When I go out, I wear a jacket and hat.

Pattern Drills

I put on my _____.

I wear a _____.

LESSON XXII

CLOTHING (2)

Words and Phrases

blouse	coat
skirt	scarf
slacks	dress
sweater	
stockings	
clothing	
under clothing	

often
sometimes
seldom

Dialogue I

Mary often wears a blouse and skirt.
Joan often wears a blouse and slacks.
She sometimes wears a dress.
Mary seldom wears a hat.

Pattern Drills

I often _____.
She sometimes _____.
He seldom _____.

LESSON XXIII

CLOTHING (3)

Vietnamese sizes differ from American sizes. Explain to your class American sizes. Equivalents are listed below.

<u>Dresses/Suits</u>	WOMEN							
American	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Vietnamese	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48

JUNIOR SIZES							
American	3	5	7	9	11	13	15
Vietnamese	28	30	32	34	36	38	40

SHOES										
American	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½
Vietnamese	35	35½	36	37	38	38½	39		40	40

<u>Suits/Coats</u>	MEN					
American	34	36	38	40	42	44
Vietnamese	44	46	48	50	52	54

<u>Pants</u> (waist)						
American	28	30	32	34	36	38
Vietnamese	38	40	42	44	46	48

<u>Shirts</u> (neck)						
American	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½
Vietnamese	36	37	38	39	41	42

<u>Shoes</u> (length)											
American	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10
Vietnamese	38	39	39½	40	40½	41	42	42½	43	43½	44

Words and Phrases

size	
sleeve	
length	width
narrow	wide

LESSON XXIII (continued)

Dialogue I

What size dress do you wear?

I wear a size 10 dress.

What size shoe does she wear?

She wears a size 5 narrow shoe.

Dialogue II

What size shirt do you wear?

I wear a size 14 neck and a size 30 sleeve.

What size pants does he wear?

He wears a size 28 waist and a size 26 length.

Pattern Drills

My pants size is _____.

My shirt size is _____.

My dress size is _____.

My shoe size is _____.

LESSON XXIV

WEATHER (1)

Words and Phrases

warm, cool
hot, cold
dry, humid
shade
water
degree (s)
weather

Since Vietnamese use the centigrade rather than the Fahrenheit scale, you must teach them the Fahrenheit scale.

Temperatures

Fahrenheit (F)		Centigrade (C)
212	boiling	100
100		
98.6		37
90		32
80		27
70		21
60		16
50		10
40		4
32		0
	freezing	
25		-4
20		-7
10		-12
0		-18
-10		-23

Dialogue I

Today is warm.
The tea is hot.
The Coca Cola is cold.

Dialogue II

It's warm and humid today.
It's cool in the shade.
The soup is cool.

LESSON XXIV (continued)

Dialogue III

The temperature is 45°F.

It's cool today.

The temperature is 94°F.

It's warm today.

Pattern Drills

Today is _____.

It's _____ today.

The temperature is _____.

LESSON XXV

WEATHER (2)

Words and Phrases

Nouns

fine
sum
cloud
rain
shy
sun

Adjective

pleasant
sunny
cloudy
rainy

Verbs

freeze (s)
boil (s)

Dialogue_I

It's a fine day.
Yes, it's a pleasant day.
The weather is fine.

Dialogue_II

It's a cloudy day.
Yes, there are clouds in the sky.
It's a cloudy, cool day.

Dialogue_III

At what temperature does water freeze?
Water freezes at 32°F.
At what temperature does water boil?
Water boils at 212°F.

Pattern Drills

It's a _____ day.
The weather is _____.

LESSON XXVI

WEATHER (3)

yesterday bright
tomorrow

shine (s)
was (simple part of to be)
will (be) future

Dialogue I

Yesterday was a sunny day.
The sky was blue.
There was not (wasn't) a cloud in the sky.

Dialogue II

Tomorrow will be a rainy day.
It will rain tomorrow.
It will not be a bright day.
The sun will not shine tomorrow.

Pattern Drills

Today is _____.

Yesterday was _____.

Tomorrow will be _____.

Yesterday was not _____.

LESSON XXVII

SEASONS (1)

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Verb</u>
season winter spring summer fall year snow	during	snows

Dialogue_I

There are four seasons in a year.
Yes, the year has four seasons.
The four seasons are winter, spring, summer and fall.

Dialogue_II

Winter is the cold season.
It snows during the winter.
The nights are long in the winter.
The days are short in the winter.

Dialogue_III

Spring is cool.
Yes, it is cool in the spring.
Spring is a rainy season.
Yes, it rains in the spring.

Pattern Drills

In the winter it's _____.
In spring it's _____.

LESSON XXVIII

SEASONS (2)

Nouns

crops
garden

Verbs

grow (s)
ripe, ripen
harvest
plant

Dialogue_I

Summer is the hot season.
Fruit and vegetables grow during summer.
During summer the nights are short.
During summer the days are long.

Dialogue_II

Fall is a pleasant season.
Fruit and vegetables ripen in the fall.
We harvest fruits and vegetables in the fall.

Dialogue_III

We plant in the spring.
Our crops grow during the summer.
We harvest them in the fall.

Pattern Drill

During summer _____.

In the summer _____.

LESSON XXIX

MONEY AND NUMBERS (1)

Show students samples of American money. Have them identify each coin and bill.

cent
penny
nickel
dollar
coin
bill

numbers 70 - 100
equal (s)
make (s)

Dialogues

This is one cent. (1¢; \$.01)
I have one cent.
A penny is one cent.

How many cents make a dollar?
One hundred cents make a dollar.
A dollar equals a hundred pennies.

How many cents in a nickel? (5¢; \$.05)
Five cents equals a nickel.
A nickel is five cents.
Twenty nickels make a dollar.

Pattern Drills

Five cents _____ a nickel.

A dollar is _____.

LESSON XXX

MONEY AND NUMBERS (2)

dime
quarter
half

Dialogues

This is a dime.
A dime equals ten cents.
Two nickels equal a dime.
There are ten dimes in a dollar.

This is a quarter. (25¢; \$.25)
A quarter is twenty-five cents.
Four quarters make a dollar.

This is a half dollar. (50¢; \$.50)
A half dollar equals fifty cents.
There are two half dollars in a dollar.

Pattern Drills

There are _____ in a dollar.

LESSON XXXI

MONEY AND NUMBERS (3)

Be certain your students understand the denominations of American Currency; for example, there is no twenty-five dollar bill.

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Conjunction</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>
change	but	any
fare		exact
City Hall		

Dialogues

Do you have any change?
Yes, I have change for a dollar.
Do you have change for a quarter?
Yes, I have two dimes and a nickel.

I need change for the telephone.
Do you have change for a half-dollar?
Yes, but I have only quarters.

How much is bus fare to City Hall?
Bus fare is thirty-five cents.
You must have exact change for the bus.

Do you have change for a ten dollar bill?
Yes, I have a five and five ones.

Pattern Drills

Do you have change for _____?

Yes, but _____.

LESSON XXXII

BANKING

street

deposit
withdraw

across
down
up

Comparative and Superlative

close, closer, closed

Dialogues

Where is the bank?

The bank is across the street.

Where is the closest bank?

The closest bank is down the street on the right.

Where are you going?

I'm going to the bank.

Why are you going to the bank?

I am going to deposit some money.

Where are you going?

I am going to the bank.

Why are you going to the bank?

I'm going to withdraw some money.

Pattern Drills

I'm going to withdraw _____.

I'm going to deposit _____.

LESSON XXXIII

BANKING (2)

check	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Comparative and</u>
personal check		<u>Superlative</u>
pay check	cash	
account		
savings account	<u>Adverb</u>	near (er) (est)
checking account	only	

Introduce the imperative sentence* in this lesson.

Dialogues

I want to cash a check.
What kind of a check?
It is a personal check.
The nearest bank is across the street.

Where can I cash my pay check?
*Cash it at the bank across the street.

What can I do for you?
I want to open a checking account.
Do you want to open a savings account, too?
No, only a checking account.

Pattern Drills

What can I do for you?
I want to _____.
*Cash your check _____.
Deposit your _____.

LESSON XXXIV

SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES (1)

downtown
shirt
clerk

like
buy

*Introduce the simple future here (will and the infinitive).

Dialogues

Mr. Brown: I'm going downtown.
 I want to buy some clothes.
Friend: *I will go with you.
 What do you want to buy?
Mr. Brown: I want to buy a shirt and tie.

(In a clothing store)

Mr. Brown: I want to buy a shirt.
Clerk: What size do you wear?
Mr. Brown: A size 14 neck and a 32 sleeve.
Clerk: What color do you want?
Mr. Brown: Blue, please.
Clerk: Here's a blue shirt. Do you like it?
Mr. Brown: Yes, how much is it?
Clerk: Seven dollars.
Mr. Brown: I'll take it. Here's a ten dollar bill.
Clerk: Thank you. Here's your change.

Pattern Drills

I will _____.
He will _____.
They will _____.

LESSON XXXV

SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES (2)

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>
something	fits	same
	<u>Adverbs</u>	several
	too	medium
<u>Phrase</u>	perfectly	<u>Comparative & Superlative</u>
over there		small (er) (est)
to try _____ on		large (er) (est)

Dialogues

Mrs. Brown: I want to buy a dress.
 Clerk: What size do you wear?
 Mrs. Brown: Size eight. Do you have something in blue?
 Clerk: Yes. Here are several blue dresses. Would you like to try them on?
 Mrs. Brown: Yes, please.
 Clerk: The dressing room is over there.
 Mrs. Brown: This dress is too small. Do you have the same dress in a larger size?
 Clerk: Yes. Here's one.
 Mrs. Brown: It fits perfectly. How much is it?
 Clerk: Nineteen ninety-five. (\$19.95)
 Mrs. Brown: OK. Here's a twenty dollar bill.
 Clerk: Here's your change and your dress.
 Mrs. Brown: Thank you.

Mrs. Brown: I want to buy a pair of shoes.
 Clerk: What size?
 Mrs. Brown: Five, medium width.
 Clerk: What color?
 Mrs. Brown: White, please.
 Clerk: Try these on.
 Mrs. Brown: They're too large.
 Clerk: Here's a smaller size.
 Mrs. Brown: They fit perfectly. How much are they?
 Clerk: Eighteen dollars.
 Mrs. Brown: OK. I'll take them.

Pattern Drills

This _____ is too _____.

Would you like _____?

Here's your _____ and your _____.

LESSON XXXVI

BUYING FOOD (1)

The Supermarket

Most Americans buy their food in a supermarket. Supermarkets sell a wide variety of food as well as other household necessities.

In a supermarket, items for sale are arranged on shelves. Shoppers walk around the store selecting the things they want. People who are buying a large number of items use a shopping cart to carry them around the store.

Prices are marked on the shelf and on the item. When a person has selected everything he wants to buy, he brings his cart to the front of the store. A store employee adds up the cost of the items purchased and the shopper pays for them. Then the items are loaded into paper bags to be taken home.

Employ appropriate visuals to explain the American Supermarket.

	<u>New Words</u>	<u>Preposition</u>
supermarket	top	
aisle	middle	
shelf	bottom	next

Review Words

chicken	vegetable	rice	fruit	bread	water	sugar
pork	corn	potatoes	apple	butter	milk	salt
ham	beans	soup	orange	cheese	tea	pepper
fish					coca-cola	
					coffee	

Dialogue

Mrs. Brown: I need to shop for food.
Friend: There's a supermarket in the next block.
Mrs. Brown: I'd like to buy some meat.
Where can I find meat?
Clerk: It's on the top (bottom, middle) shelf.
Mrs. Brown: How much does this cost?
Clerk: It costs sixty cents.

Have your students create their own dialogues using the above dialogue as a model. Have them role play their dialogues.

Pattern Drills

Where can I find _____?

It's _____.

LESSON XXXVII

BUYING FOOD (2)

tomatoes	eggs	fruit juice	dozen
peas	bacon	beer	bottle
onions	ground beef	wine	pound (s)
lettuce	banana (s)	can (s)	
cabbage	ice cream	bag	

Introduce weights here.*

Dialogues

Today I will shop for groceries.
What do you have on your shopping list?
Two dozen eggs, a head of lettuce, four cans of peas,
a large bag of potatoes, and three pounds* of ground beef.
Haven't you forgotten something?
Oh yes, bread, a pound of butter, bacon and a bottle of wine.

Pattern Drills

I will _____ today.

I want a _____ of _____.

LESSON XXXVIII

SHOPPING FOR BASIC NECESSITIES

The American Drugstore

The American drugstore offers prescription service and sells a variety of items including non-prescription drugs, baby needs, cosmetics, toys, candy, greeting cards, etc.

Like in the supermarket, items for sale are arranged on shelves. Prices are marked on the item. When a person has selected everything he wants to buy, he goes to the front of the store. A store employee adds up the cost of the items purchased and the shopper pays for them.

Some drugstores have a lunch counter and sell sandwiches, soup, soft drinks, ice cream, ice cream sodas and sundaes there. Many people eat their lunch at the lunch counter.

Employ appropriate visuals to explain the American drugstores.

<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Baby needs</u>	<u>Cosmetics</u>	<u>Phrases</u>
aspirin	baby oil	powder	in front of
cold medicine	talcum powder	lipstick	right here
cough medicine	diapers	rouge	
laxative		deodorant	
iodine			

Dialogue

Mrs. Brown: Where can I find baby needs such as baby oil and diapers?

Clerk: They're on aisle 1.

Mrs. Brown: I also need a deodorant.

Clerk: Aisle 3, on the top shelf.

Mrs. Brown: And aspirin.

Clerk: Right here in front of you.

Have your students create their own dialogue using the above dialogue as a model. Have them role play their dialogues.

Pattern Drills

Where can I find _____?

At the end of the next aisle on the left.

Where can I find _____?

Right here _____.

LESSON XXXIX

SHOPPING FOR BASIC NECESSITIES (2)

	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Phrases</u>
band-aids			
toys	fill	every	thank you
candy	wait		you're welcome
greeting cards			
prescription			
pill (s)			
tax			

Dialogue

Clerk: May I help you?
Mr. Brown: Yes. Please fill this prescription.
Clerk: It'll take about ten minutes.
Mr. Brown: OK. I'll wait.
Clerk: Here's your prescription. Take one pill every four hours.
Mr. Brown: OK. How much is it?
Clerk: With the tax, seven dollars and fifty-six cents.
Mr. Brown: Here's a ten dollar bill.
Clerk: Here's your change. Thank you.
Mr. Brown: You're welcome.

Pattern Drill

Please fill this prescription.

Take one pill every _____.

LESSON XL

FINDING A PLACE TO LIVE (1)

place
apartment
kitchen
living room
bedroom
bathroom

find
live
look for
rent

oh

Dialogue

Mr. Jones: I'm looking for an apartment to rent.
Mr. Brown: How many bedrooms do you need?
Mr. Jones: Two bedrooms.
Mr. Brown: Here's one you may like. It has a living room,
kitchen and a bathroom.
Mr. Jones: How many bedrooms?
Mr. Brown: Two
Mr. Jones: OK. How much is the rent?
Mr. Brown: One hundred and sixty dollars a month.
Mr. Jones: OK. I'll take it.

Pattern Drills

I am looking for _____.

The rent is _____.

LESSON XLI

FINNDING A PLACE TO LIVE (2)

mobile home
bathtub
shower

thousand
many

cost (s)

Dialogue

Mr. Jones: I want to buy a mobile home.
Mr. Brown: How many bedrooms do you need?
Mr. Jones: Two.
Mr. Brown: Here's one you may like.
Mr. Jones: How many rooms does it have?
Mr. Brown: Five. A living room, a kitchen, a bathroom and two bedrooms.
Mr. Jones: Is there a bathtub in the bathroom?
Mr. Brown: No. But there's a shower.
Mr. Jones: OK. How much is it?
Mr. Brown: Six thousand dollars.
Mr. Jones: OK. I'll take it.

Pattern Drills

I want to buy _____.

This _____ costs _____.

LESSON XLII

FINDING A PLACE TO LIVE (3)

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Ordinal Numbers</u>
house	full	first (1st)
floor		second (2nd)
basement	<u>Preposition</u>	third (3rd)
family room	under	fourth (4th)
garage	<u>Conjunction</u>	fifth (5th)
	or	

Dialogue

Mr. Jones: I want to buy a house.

Mr. Brown: How many bedrooms do you need?

Mr. Jones: Three.

Mr. Brown: We have one you may like.

Mr. Jones: Does it have one or two floors?

Mr. Brown: Two.

Mr. Jones: What rooms are on the first floor?

Mr. Brown: The living room, dining room and kitchen.

Mr. Jones: What rooms are on the second floor?

Mr. Brown: Three bedrooms and a bathroom.

Mr. Jones: Is there a basement under the house?

Mr. Brown: Yes. There's a full basement with a family room.

Mr. Jones: Is there a garage?

Mr. Brown: Yes. It's a two-car garage.

Mr. Jones: How much is it?

Mr. Brown: Twenty-six thousand dollars.

LESSON XLIII

COMMUNITY (1)

American (s)
town
city
suburb
country
farm

industry
factory
paper mill
job

any
both

hire (hiring)

Dialogues

Mr. Jones: Where do most Americans live?

Mr. Brown: Most Americans live in towns, cities or suburbs.

Mr. Jones: What is a suburb?

Mr. Brown: A suburb is a community that is near a city. Many people work in the city but live in the country.

Mr. Jones: Do all Americans live in towns, cities or suburbs?

Mr. Brown: No. Some live in the country on farms.

Mr. Jones: Are you from Centerville?

Mr. Brown: Yes.

Mr. Jones: What's Centerville like?

Mr. Brown: It's a small town.

Mr. Jones: Does the town have any industry?

Mr. Brown: Yes, there are two industries, a clothing factory, and a paper mill.

Mr. Jones: Can I get a job there?

Mr. Brown: Yes. Both factories are hiring.

Pattern Drills

Are you from _____?

What is _____ like?

They are hiring at _____.

LESSON XLIV

COMMUNITY (2)

park
lake
high school
YMCA
library
yesterday

swimming
boating

open (ed)
close (d)

Simple Past of the
Verb to be

I was
you were
he was
we were
you were
they were

Ed form of the simple past

permit (permitted)
open (opened)
close (closed)

Dialogue

Mr. Jones: Is there a park in Centerville?
Mr. Brown: Yes. It has a lake in it.
Mr. Jones: Is swimming permitted in the lake?
Mr. Brown: Yes. Both swimming and boating.
Mr. Jones: Is there a playground?
Mr. Brown: Yes. Behind the high school.
Mr. Jones: Is there a YMCA?
Mr. Brown: Yes. On Main Street.
Mr. Jones: When is the library open?
Mr. Brown: Six days a week.

Pattern Drills

Yesterday the school was closed.
But the library and the YMCA were open.

LESSON XLV

COMMUNITY (3)

firehouse
airport
transportation
freight

fly (flew)
stop (stopped)

Dialogue

Mr. Jones: Where's the police station?
Mr. Brown: On Main Street next to City Hall.
Mr. Jones: Is there a firehouse?
Mr. Brown: Yes. It's on Main Street across from the Post Office.
Mr. Jones: Can I fly to Centerville?
Mr. Brown: No. There isn't an airport. (there's no airport)
Mr. Jones: Can I take a train to Centerville?
Mr. Brown: No. Only freight trains stop at Centerville. There is bus transportation.
Mr. Jones: Where's the bus station?
Mr. Brown: The bus station is next to the Post Office.

Pattern Drills

The _____ is next to _____.
Yesterday the train stopped at _____.
The plane flew over Centerville.

LESSON XLVI

SCHOOLS (1)

school
elementary
secondary
principal

enroll (ed)

Expression

Who should I see (there _____
(about _____
He will take care of you

Dialogue

Mr. Jones: Where is the elementary school?
Mr. Brown: It's on Main Street across from the park.
Mr. Jones: I want to enroll my son in school.
Who should I see there?
Mr. Brown: Mr. Williams is principal of the school.
He will take care of you.
Mr. Jones: Thank you.

Pattern Drills

Who should I see about _____?
You should see _____.
Who should I see there?
You should see _____.
He will take care of you.

LESSON XLVII

SCHOOLS (2)

subject
arithmetic
social studies
science
art
music
reading
English
homework
grade
progress
report card
form(s)
secretary

place
sent (send)
ask (ed) for
complete (d)
begin
end
fill out

Adverb
well

Dialogue

(at the school)

Mr. Jones: I want to enroll my son in school.
Mr. Williams: How old is he?
Mr. Jones: He's (ten/fifteen).
Mr. Williams: What grade did he complete?
Mr. Jones: He completed grade (four/nine).
Mr. Williams: We will place him in grade (five/ten).
Mr. Jones: What subjects will he study?
Mr. Williams: Arithmetic, reading, science, social studies, art and music.
Mr. Jones: He does not speak English well.
Mr. Williams: He will be in a class to help him learn English.
Mr. Jones: What are the school hours?
Mr. Williams: From 8:30 to 3:00, Monday through Friday.
Mr. Jones: When does the school year begin?
Mr. Williams: The school year begins in September and ends in June.
Mr. Jones: How do I learn about my son's progress?
Mr. Williams: Four times a year the school sends a report card to your home. You can visit the classes at any time.
Mr. Jones: Do you have forms to fill out?
Mr. Williams: Yes, please ask the secretary in the office. She'll help you.

Pattern Drills

He will study _____.

He will begin school _____ each day.

School ends at _____ each day.

LESSON XLVIII

OCCUPATIONS (1)

interview	tell	so long
carpenter	marry	
construction	accept	
furniture	make (making)	
farming	support (can support)	
field		
problem	physical	
salary	both	
lesson	none	
job	yourself	
placement center		

Dialogues

After breakfast, Mr. Jones takes the yellow bus to the Placement Center. At the Placement Center he has an interview with Mr. Brown.

Interview:

Mr. Brown: Good morning. I'm Mr. Brown.

Mr. Jones: Good morning, Mr. Brown. I'm John Jones.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Jones, tell me about yourself. What kind of work do you do?

Mr. Jones: I'm a carpenter. I'm married and have two children.

Mr. Brown: Does Mrs. Jones work?

Mr. Jones: She takes care of our children.

Mr. Brown: How long have you worked as a carpenter?

Mr. Jones: Eleven years.

Mr. Brown: What kind of carpentry work?

Mr. Jones: Both construction and furniture making.

Mr. Brown: Would you accept both kinds of work?

Mr. Jones: Yes.

Mr. Brown: What other work experience do you have?

Mr. Jones: Some farming.

Mr. Brown: What kind of farming?

Mr. Jones: I had two rice fields.

LESSON XLVIII (continued)

Mr. Brown: Is your health good?

Mr. Jones: I'm very healthy.

Mr. Brown: Do you have any physical problems?

Mr. Jones: None.

Mr. Brown: Would you accept a job as a laborer?

Mr. Jones: Can I support my family on the salary?

Mr. Brown: Yes, I think you can. Laborers make about \$7,000 a year.

Mr. Jones: I can support my family on that salary.

Mr. Brown: Your English is very good.

Mr. Jones: Thank you. I take English lessons at the Gap.

Mr. Brown: Thank you, Mr. Jones, for coming to the Placement Center. So long.

Mr. Jones: Good-bye.

After the interview, Mr. Jones takes the yellow bus home. At 11 o'clock he arrives at his apartment. It is time for lunch. He has lunch with his family.

Teachers: This interview exercise will provide material for several class meetings. You may wish to divide your class into two sections and have each section take turns playing the roles of Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown. Please feel free to use this exercise as a model for developing an interview based on a student's work experience.

LESSON XLIX

OCCUPATIONS (2)

Here are lists of common occupations for substituting in the model dialogue of the previous lesson.

Hotel, Restaurant and Hospital

cook
dishwasher
waiter/waitress
bartender
room clerk
cleaning woman
nurse's aide
orderly

Sales and Services

cashier
sales clerk
barber
tailor
shoemaker
butcher
baker
beautician
seamstress
janitor
gardener

Business and Banking

salesman/salesperson
bookkeeper
filing clerk
typist
secretary
stenographer

Construction Trades

laborer
carpenter
electrician
plumber
painter
bricklayer

Pattern Drills

" Tell me about _____.

She takes care of _____.

He takes _____ lessons.

How long have (has) _____?

What kind of work _____?

LESSON L

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Southeast Asians use the metric system not the customary weights and measures used in the United States. In this lesson, introduce the simple measures that Americans use everyday.

Equivalents (For your information)

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters

1 foot = 30.5 centimeters

1 yard = .914 meters

1 ounce = 28 grams

1 pound = .5 kilogram

1 pint = $\frac{1}{2}$ litre

1 quart = 1 litre

1 gallon = 4 litre

1 mile = 1.6 kilometers

Dialogues

How many inches are in a foot?

Twelve inches in a foot.

How tall are you?

I'm _____ feet _____ inches.

How many feet are in a yard?

Three feet in a yard.

How many inches are in a yard?

Thirty-six inches in a yard.

How many ounces are in a pound?

There are sixteen ounces in a pound.

How much do you weigh?

I weigh _____ pounds.

How many pints are in a quart?

Two pints are in a quart.

How many quarts in a gallon?

Four quarts in a gallon.

How many miles to Harrisburg?

It's twenty miles to Harrisburg.

Washington, D.C. (135 miles)

Philadelphia (96 miles)

New York (160 miles)

Chicago (684 miles)

Cleveland (359 miles)

Miami (1237 miles)

Dallas (1402 miles)

Los Angeles (2702 miles)

San Francisco (2836 miles)

LESSON L (continued)

Pattern Drills

I want five pounds of _____.

I want two quarts of _____.

Give me 10 gallons of _____.

It is _____ miles to _____.

LESSON LI

TENSES (1)

SIMPLE PRESENT, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Immediately below are examples of the four basic verb tenses (simple present, present continuous, past, and future). The regular verb to talk is used as a model.

Teach each of the four verb tenses. Then, proceed to the drills, which employ additional regular verbs. The emphasis should be on mastery of tense forms and the development of oral skills.

yesterday	car	to make
tomorrow	sunrise	to report
afternoon	government	
	mailman	take (s) off
	phone call	
	placement center	
	each other	
	appointment	
	application	
	lawn	

Present Tense	I <u>talk</u> to my friend in New York on Tuesday.
Present Tense	He <u>talks</u> to his friend in New York every Tuesday.
Present Continuous	He <u>is talking</u> to his friend now.
Past	Yesterday he <u>talked</u> with his sponsor.
Future	Tomorrow he <u>will talk</u> with his sponsor.

Present-1st Person Singular

want	I _____	my friend to buy a car.
walk	I _____	in the park each evening.
watch	I _____	the sunrise every morning.
work	I _____	at the drugstore.
need	I _____	a red pencil.
arrive	I _____	at my home at 5:00 p.m.

Present-3rd Person Singular

want	He _____	a job as a carpenter.
talk	He _____	about his home in Centerville.
walk	She _____	in the park every morning.
watch	She _____	for the mailman.
work	He _____	for the government.
need	He _____	to make a phone call.
arrive	He _____	each day at 7:00 p.m.

LESSON LI (continued)

Present-3rd Person Plural

want	They _____	you to report to the placement center at 9:00 a.m.
talk	They _____	to each other every day.
walk	They _____	together to the bank each afternoon.
watch	They _____	the planes take off at the airport.
work	They _____	eight hours a day.
need	They _____	warm clothing for winter.
arrive	They _____	at 8:00 a.m.

Present Continuous-1st Person Singular

talk	I am _____	to my friend in New York.
walk	I am _____	to work today.
watch	I am _____	for the mailman.
work	I am _____	at the supermarket.

2nd Person Singular

talk	You are _____	to my teacher.
walk	You are _____	on his lawn.
watch	You _____	for the bus.
work	You _____	at the restaurant.

3rd Person Singular

talk	He is _____	to his friend.
walk	He is _____	downtown.
watch	He _____	for the plane to arrive.
work	He _____	in his garden.
need	He _____	help with his application.
arrive	He _____	by train this afternoon.

↓

LESSON LII

TENSES (2)

PAST FUTURE - INFINITIVES

tonight
last

camera
baseball
identification
Red Cross

by

Infinitives

buy	I need _____ a _____.
leave	They need _____ by _____.
arrive	He plans _____ at _____.
depart	She plans _____ by _____.
make	She wants _____ a _____.
travel	He wants _____ by _____.

Past Tense

want	I _____ to buy a camera.
walk	I _____ a mile to the store.
talk	I _____ with my aunt yesterday.
watch	I _____ the baseball game on T.V.
work	I _____ on my car last Saturday.
arrive	I _____ last Wednesday.

Future Tense

want	He _____ your identification number.
walk	She _____ you home tonight.
talk	She _____ with you about a job.
watch	She _____ your children tonight.
work	He _____ Saturday morning this week.
need	He _____ your help to find the Red Cross.
arrive	He _____ at the station at midnight.

LESSON LIII

IRREGULAR VERBS (1)

Pattern Drills of Tenses of Irregular Verbs:
Simple Present, Present Continuous, Past, and Future

Teach the four tenses of each of the verbs below. Have students complete the sentences that follow. In each sentence grouping, employ all four tenses.

gift	laundry	everyday
horse	exercises	
book	dishes	
homework	movies	

V
(have, having, has, had, will have)

I _____ a book for you.
She _____ a party for me.
He _____ a brown horse.
We _____ a white horse last year.
They _____ a telephone by next Monday.

(do, doing, does, did, will do)

I _____ my homework everyday.
She _____ the laundry on Tuesday.
He _____ his exercises each morning.
We _____ the dishes last night.
They _____ the work.

(go, going, goes, went, will go)

I _____ to lunch at eleven-thirty.
She _____ to work at eight-thirty a.m.
He _____ to the movies once a week.
We _____ to the park Thursday.
They _____ to a restaurant tonight.

LESSON LIV

IRREGULAR VERBS (2)

salvation army
ticket
airport

(come, coming, comes, came, will come)

I _____ home each Friday.
He _____ from Saigon.
She _____ from Chicago.
We _____ to the Gap in May.
They _____ home on Friday.

(give, giving, gives, gave, will give)

I _____ to the Salvation Army.
He _____ to the Red Cross.
She _____ gifts to her friends.
We _____ our old car to a friend.
The policeman _____ you a ticket.

(take, taking, takes, took, will take)

I _____ the bus to work.
He _____ coffee with his breakfast.
She _____ tea with her dinner.
We _____ a train to New York.
They _____ you to the airport.

(buy, buys, buying, bought, will buy)

I _____ a car every five years.
He _____ a new car every three years.
He _____ a car yesterday.
We _____ a car last year.
They _____ a car next year.

LESSON LV

IRREGULAR VERBS (3)

After study and drill of the irregular verbs below, have students complete the sentences that follow. Use each exercise as an oral drill.

speaking	speaking	spoke	will speak
eat	eating	ate	will eat
wear	wearing	wore	will wear
keep	keeping	kept	will keep
find	finding	found	will find
begin	beginning	begun	will begin
leave	leaving	left	will leave
read	reading	read	will read

language
photograph
wedding
wallet
road
sign

rare
American

early
carefully

Present tense

speaking	He _____	two languages.
eat	He _____	lunch early.
wear	He _____	a red shirt and blue pants.
keep	He _____	a photograph of his wife.
find	He _____	rare books.
begin	He _____	class ten minutes early.
leave	He _____	about 5:15 p.m.
read	He _____	American Magazine.

Future tense

speaking	I _____	to Uncle John tomorrow.
eat	I _____	dinner with you today.
wear	You _____	your best suit for the wedding.
keep	She _____	my dog until I return.
find	He _____	socks at the PX.
begin	We _____	the last lesson next Wednesday.
leave	We _____	the city on Sunday.
read	They _____	the morning paper at home.
speaking	He _____	to his teachers.
eat	He _____	lunch at home.
wear	She _____	a yellow dress.
keep	She _____	the gift from her brother.
find	I _____	the phone number in my wallet.
begin	I _____	to understand road signs.
leave	We _____	after the first movie.
read	They _____	the directions carefully.

LESSON LVI

IRREGULAR VERBS (4)

girlfriend
bicycle
garage
cook

shut
open
hungry

on the phone

Present tense - be

I am	we are
you are	you are
he is	they are
she is	

Past tense - be

I was	we were
you were	you were
he was	they were
she was	

Use the present tense of the verb to be to complete each sentence.

She _____ his girl friend.
Bill _____ my brother.
I _____ sick.
The door _____ shut.
Your bicycle _____ in the garage.
The students _____ tired.
Mary _____ at the bank.
You _____ a good cook.
They _____ firemen.
There _____ someone on the phone.

Exercise: Change the verb in the present tense to the past tense.

She is a good friend.
John is my student
I am tired.
The window is open.
The car is blue.
The children are hungry.
John is at the store.
You are a good secretary.
They are farmers.
There is someone at the door.

LESSON LVII

LOCATING A PHONE AND FINDING A PHONE NUMBER

road
gas station
lobby
snack bar
address
ring
directory
assistance

write
say
pick up
dial

pardon me

further

Have your students practice each of the possible replies provided in the dialogues below.

Dialogue I

(Mr. Jones has recently arrived from Vietnam. He stops a policeman on the street and asks him for help.)

Mr. Jones: Pardon me. I want to make a phone call. Where's a phone?

Policeman: On the corner.
At the gas station (down the street).
At the drugstore (across the street).
In front of City Hall.
Down the road (about a mile).

Mr. Jones: Thank you.

Policeman: You're welcome.

(Mr. Jones is inside an office building. He enters an office and asks for help.)

Mr. Jones: Pardon me. Where's a phone I can use?

Secretary: In the lobby.
On the first floor.
In the snack bar.
Here. You may use this one.

Mr. Jones: Thank you.

Secretary: You're welcome.

LESSON LVII (continued)

Mr. Jones is invited to use the secretary's phone. He asks for further help.

Mr. Jones: How can I find the phone number of Mr. Thomas Brown?

Secretary: Do you have his address?

Mr. Jones: Yes.

Secretary: Pick up the phone and dial the Operator. (Demonstrate)

Mr. Jones: What should I say to the Operator?

Secretary: Tell the Operator the name and address of your friend.

Mr. Jones: Will the Operator ring Mr. Brown?

Secretary: No. The Operator will give you his phone number.
Then you must dial the number
(Use the Teletrainer here)

Operator: Directory Assistance

Mr. Jones: Please give me the number of Mr. Thomas Brown at 134 Rose St.
Harrisburg.

Operator: Just a minute, please. The number is 234-1568.

Mr. Jones: Did you say 234-1568?

Operator: Yes, did you write the number down?

Mr. Jones: Yes. Thank you.

Operator: You're welcome.

LESSON LVIII

MAKING A LOCAL PHONE CALL

local
dial tone

Dialogues

Mr. Jones: How do I make a local call?
Secretary: Pick up the phone and listen for the dial tone.
Mr. Jones: What do I do next?
Secretary: When you hear the dial tone, dial the phone number you want.
(234-1568)
Mr. Jones: What do I do next?
Secretary: Wait until someone answers. Then tell them who you are and what you want.

Mr. Jones dials the number and Mr. Brown answers.
Mr. Brown: Hello.
Mr. Jones: Hello. May I speak with Mr. Brown?
Mr. Brown: This is Mr. Brown.
Mr. Jones: I'm looking for an apartment to rent.
Mr. Brown: I have a two-bedroom apartment for rent.
Mr. Jones: OK. How much is it?
Mr. Brown: One hundred and sixty dollars a month (\$160.00).
Mr. Jones: One hundred and sixty dollars a month. When may I see it?
Mr. Brown: Today.
Mr. Jones: Good. At what time?
Mr. Brown: After dinner. Would 7:00 p.m. be all right?
Mr. Jones: Yes, I'll be there at 7:00 p.m.
Mr. Brown: Good. The address is 134 Rose Street. It's the two story brick building on the corner.
Mr. Jones: Thank you, good-bye.
Mr. Brown: Good-bye.

(Both parties hang up.)

LESSON LIX

PHONING ABOUT A JOB

cleaners
pressing department
newspaper (paper)
meeting
success
clock

good-bye
out-of-order

Apostrophe to show possession
night's
torn

Dialogue

Review procedure for making a local call. Show students the Help Wanted section of a newspaper.

Businessman: National Cleaners, good morning.
Mr. Jones: This is Mr. Jones. I am calling about the job in the Pressing Department.
(pause - listen)
It was in last night's paper.
Businessman: Oh, yes. Do you have experience?
Mr. Jones: No, but I am willing to learn. May I come in to see you?
Businessman: Yes.
Mr. Jones: When's the best time?
Businessman: I'm here everyday from nine to five.
Mr. Jones: I'll be in tomorrow morning. Thank you.
Businessman: You're welcome.
Mr. Jones: Good-bye.
Businessman: Good-bye.

Pattern Drills

Bill's phone was out-of-order.
The book's cover was torn.
The bank's clock stopped.
Give me Mr. Smith's application.
The job was in last night's paper.
Yesterday's meeting was a success.

LESSON LX

MAKING A LONG DISTANCE CALL

long distance
person-to-person
area code

Go ahead, please

Dialogue_I

Mr. Jones is at the home of a friend. He requests help in making a long-distance call.

Mr. Jones: I want to call my friend in Los Angeles. Can you help me?

Mr. Green: That's a long-distance call. Do you have the number?

Mr. Jones: Yes. The number is 432-5762. My friend told me to call "person-to-person".

Mr. Green: OK. Did he give you the area code?

Mr. Jones: No, only 432-5762.

Mr. Green: The phone book says the area code is 213.

Mr. Jones: 213. How do I dial the number?

Mr. Green: You don't. Dial the operator and tell her the number.

Dialogue_II

Mr. Jones picks up the phone and dials the operator.

Operator: Operator. May I help you?

Mr. Jones: Yes. I want to make a person-to-person call to Mr. Thomas Brown in Los Angeles.

Operator: What is his number?

Mr. Jones: 432-5762.

Operator: Do you have the area code?

Mr. Jones: Yes. 213.

Operator: Thank you.

Mr. Jones: You're welcome.

Dialogue_III

A person at the number answers.

Mr. Brown: Hello.

Operator: Mr. Brown, please. Long distance calling.

Mr. Brown: Yes. This is Mr. Brown.

Operator: Go ahead, please.

Mr. Jones: Hello, Tom. This is Bill Jones.

LESSON LXI

GETTING HELP IN AN EMERGENCY

emergency	serious (ly)	hang (s) up
accident	wrong	
bottom	all	
stairs		
toaster	fall (fell)	
fire		

Dialogue I

Mr. Jones: How do I get help in an emergency?
Mr. Green: Phone for help.
Mr. Jones: Can I call for help if someone is seriously ill?
Mr. Green: Yes. And call if there is an accident or a fire.
Mr. Jones: How do I phone for help?
Mr. Green: One way is to dial the Operator.
Mr. Jones: OK. What should I tell the Operator?
Mr. Green: Tell who you are, where you are, and why you need help.

Dialogue II

(Dials big "0" for Operator)

Operator: Operator
Mr. Jones: My mother is sick. I need help.
Operator: What is wrong?
Mr. Jones: My mother is at the bottom of the stairs. She fell.
Operator: What is your number please?
Mr. Jones: 555-1685.
Operator: And your name?
Mr. Jones: Bill Jones.
Operator: What is your address?
Mr. Jones: 154 South Penn Street.
Operator: Stay with your mother. I'll ask for help to be sent to your address.
Mr. Jones: Good-bye. (Hangs up).

Dialogue III

(Dials big "0" for Operator)

Operator: Operator
Mr. Jones: I want help. The toaster is on fire. This is 555-1280. My name is Bill Jones. I live at 154 South Penn Street.
(Mr. Jones stays on the line until he is sure the Operator has all the information.)
Operator: I'll report it and ask for help right away.
Mr. Jones: Thank you. (Mr. Jones hangs up and goes out of house to wait for the Fire Department)

LESSON LXII

USING A PAY PHONE

receiver	lift
slot	deposit
guy	listen
race	play (ed)
pop concert	compete
music	

Dialogue I

Mr. Jones: Where's a phone?
Policeman: Do you want a pay phone?
Mr. Jones: Yes, where is one?
Policeman: There's a phone down the street.
Mr. Jones: Where?
Policeman: There. Where the phone sign is.
Mr. Jones: Oh, yes. Thank you.
Policeman: I'm going that way. I'll take you to the phone.

(The policeman and Mr. Jones arrive at the pay phone.)

Mr. Jones: How do I use this pay phone?
Policeman: First, you must have a dime. Do you have a dime?
Mr. Jones: Yes, here's one.
Policeman: OK. Lift the receiver and deposit the dime.
Mr. Jones: Where do I deposit the dime?
Policeman: In the dime slot.
Mr. Jones: After I deposit the dime, what do I do?
Policeman: Listen for the dial tone and then dial.

(Mr. Jones deposits the dime, listens for the dial tone, and dials his friend's phone number.)

Dialogue II

Bob: Hello.
Mr. Jones: Bob, this is Bill Jones.
Bob: Oh, hello Bill. What's doing?
Mr. Jones: I'm going to the park tonight. Do you want to go along?
Bob: What's happening over there tonight?
Mr. Jones: There's a boat race on the lake at seven.
Bob: Oh, good! A guy I work with is competing in that race.
Mr. Jones: Later there will be a pop concert under the trees.
Bob: What music will be played?
Mr. Jones: Music by Henry Mancini and George Gershwin.
Bob: Good. Where will I meet you?
Mr. Jones: Meet me at the corner of Main Street and Park Avenue about six-thirty.
Bob: OK. I'll see you at six-thirty at Main and Park. Good-bye.

LESSON LXII (Continued)

Pattern Drills

Whenever possible have student supply their own words in the blanks of each drill.

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| old | The woman is _____. |
| green | The book is _____. |
| torn | The paper is _____. |
| tire | Bill is _____. |
| compete | John is _____ in a boat race. |
| make | Mary is _____ a cake. |
| send | He was _____ to the Red Cross. |
| call | She was _____ to the phone. |

LESSON LXIII

ANSWERING THE PHONE WHEN YOUR SPONSOR'S NOT HOME

message
agency
agent

reach
like
spell

before

The purpose of this lesson is to teach your student's how to answer the phone in the home of their sponsor when the sponsor is away. This is the first lesson where the student is introduced to a number of different ways of saying the same thing. You might want to discuss each response and how it differs from the others.

Minh: Hello

Bob: Is Tom there?
(Is Mr. Jones there?)
(May I speak to Mr. Jones?)

Minh: He's not here now.
(He's not at home now.)

Bob: Do you know when he'll be home?
(Do you know when he'll be in?)

(Mr. Minh is ready with paper and pencil.)

Minh: No. (I don't) May I take a message?
(Would you like to leave a message?)

Bob: Please tell him to call Bob Green at home.
(at the club)
(tonight)
(tomorrow before 10:00 a.m.)
(at 594-7098)

Minh: Would you please spell your name?

Bob: Yes, B-O-B G-R-E-E-N.

Minh: What's your number?
(What's your phone number?)

Bob: 295-7519

Would you give me a number where he can reach you?
(Where can he reach you?)

Bob: 295-7519

Would you care to leave your number?

Bob: Yes, 295-7519

Minh: Did you say 295-7519?

Bob: Yes, thank you.

LESSON LXIII (continued)

Pattern Drills

call Bill _____ just before supper.
phone Mary _____ about a job.
stop The real estate agent _____ by with a message.
call Bill _____ you tomorrow morning.
come Mary _____ for dinner next Sunday.
write I _____ your mother next week.

LESSON LXIV

A WEEKEND IN THE COUNTRY

weekend
ranch
mountains
fishing
gear
barns
wheat
timothy
orchard
animals
cows
chickens
ducks
dark
stream

drive (drove)
locate (d)
surround (ed)
fish (ed)
cultivate
climb (ed)
catch
show (ed)

definitely

anything

Dialogue

Bob: Hello, Tom.

Tom: Hello, Bob.

Bob: Did you have a good time last weekend?

Tom: Definitely.

Bob: Well. What did you do?

Tom: Well, my family and I drove to Wilson's ranch.

Bob: How far is it from here?

Tom: Only about fifty miles.

Bob: It's quite wonderful there, isn't it?

Tom: Yes. We left for the ranch early in the morning.

Bob: How long did it take you to get there?

Tom: Just two hours.

Bob: Is the ranch located in Boone Valley?

Tom: Yes and it is surrounded by mountains.

Bob: Does a stream run through Boone Valley?

Tom: Yes, it's a good stream for fishing.

Bob: Did you take your fishing gear?

Tom: Yes. I fished most of the day.

LESSON LXIV (continued)

Bob: Did the Wilson's give you a tour of their ranch?
Tom: Yes, they showed us their fields and their barns.
Bob: What does Mr. Wilson cultivate in his fields?
Tom: I saw fields of wheat, corn, and timothy.
Bob: Does he have an orchard?
Tom: Yes. He has an apple orchard and a peach orchard.
Bob: How many cows does he have?
Tom: He has 100 dairy cows.
Bob: Did you see other animals?
Tom: I saw ducks and chickens.
Bob: You told me that you were busy fishing. Did you catch any?
Tom: Three nice fish, each about 10 inches long.
Bob: Great, what did Mary and the children do?
Tom: They climbed the mountains.
Bob: Mountain climbing is interesting, isn't it?
Tom: Yes, but I'd rather go fishing.
Bob: Of course, did you do anything besides fishing?
Tom: We played cards until dark and then drove home.

LESSON LXV

PREPARING FOR AN INTERVIEW (1)

specialization
studies

graduate (d)
continue
place
complete
attend

Model the dialogue twice before involving students in dialogue practice.
After they master both the question and answer sections of this lesson,
have them prepare and practice their own answers to the dialogue questions.

Dialogue I

What is your name?
My name is PIERRE DUMAS.

Please spell it for me.
P-I-E-R-R-E D-U-M-A-S

What is your present address?
My present address is 202 South Street, N.Y.

How long have you lived there?
I have lived there since July, 1973.

Are you married?
Yes, I am.

What is your wife's name?
My wife's name is Mary Ann.

Please spell it for me.
M-A-R-Y A-N-N.

Do you have any children?
I have three children.

What are their names and ages?
VINCENT DUMAS 12 years old
HELENE DUMAS 9 years old
CARLTON DUMAS 7 years old

Do other members of your family live with you?
No. Just the ones I mentioned.

LESSON LXV (continued)

Dialogue II

Can you write and read English?

Yes, I can.

What other languages do you know?

Besides English, I know French and Spanish.

Did you graduate from high school?

Yes, I graduated from high school.

What further education did you complete?

I have a B.S. degree in Industrial Arts.

Do you want to continue your studies?

Yes. I want to.

Have you selected a school you want to attend?

No, I haven't.

What area of specialization are you interested in?

I am interested in mechanical engineering.

Good, we will try to place you.

LESSON LXVI

PREPARING FOR AN INTERVIEW (2)

schooling
license
used car

finish (ed)

far away

Dialogue

What is your name?

My name is Chu Anh.

How old are you?

I am thirty years old.

Are you married?

Yes, I am.

How many children do you have?

I have four children.

Have you finished high school?

Yes. I finished it ten years ago.

Have you completed any other schooling?

No. I haven't.

What's your present address?

My present address is 43 North Street, Arlington, Virginia.

What was your last job?

I was a radio-T.V. repairman.

Whom did you work for?

I worked for Chan Electric Company.

What kind of work did you do?

My job was to repair electronic circuits.

How long did you work for Chan Electric Company.

I worked there for five years.

How much did you earn?

I earned three and a half dollars per hour.

Do you want a job with another electronic company?

Yes, I do.

Have you done any other kind of work?

Yes. I worked part-time as a plumber.

Do you want a part-time or a full-time job?

I want a full-time job.

Are you willing to work at a job that is far away from your home?

Yes, I am.

Have you a driver's license and a car?

I have a driver's license and I plan to buy a used car next week.

Thank you. We will try to place you.

LESSON LXVII

PREPARING FOR AN INTERVIEW (3)

Below are a series of questions basic to any employment interview. Have your students answer each question thoroughly. They should supply information about themselves that they feel is important.

For example:

--Are you married?

--Yes. My wife's name is Carol. She is a nurse. I have four children. John is fourteen, Sue is twelve, Vincent is ten, and Larry is eight. My wife's mother lives with us. She is a retired bookkeeper.

After they have prepared an interview dialogue have them practice each dialogue in class.

Student Material

What is your name?

What is your present address?

How long have you lived there?

Are you married?

What languages do you know?

What schooling have you completed?

What kind of work have you done?

What kind of work would you like to do in America?

Where would you like to live in America?

VOCABULARY
for
SURVIVAL ENGLISH

(950 words)

(Note: This vocabulary includes numerals, names of the days of the week, names of the months and proper nouns with the exception of family and given names.) The abbreviation N. means noun.

a	art	bill
about	as	black
accept	ask(ed) for	block
accident	aspirin	blouse
account	assistance	blue
across	at home	boat
address	attend	boating
after	aunt	boil(s)
afternoon	avenue	book
agency		bookkeeper
agent		both
ago	baby oil	bottle
airport	bacon	bottom
aisle	bag	boy
all	baker	bread
all night	banana	breakfast
along	band-aides	brick
also	bank	bricklayer
am	barber	bright
a.m.	barns	broke
American(s)	bartender	brother
and	baseball	brown
animals	basement	bruise(d)
ankle	bathtub	brush
another	bathroom	buckle (N.)
any	be	building
anything	beans	bus
apartment	beautician	busy
apple	bed	but
application	bedroom	butcher
appointed	beer	butter
appointment	before	buy
are	begin	by
area code	belt	
arithmetic	besides	
arms	but	cabbage
arrive	bicycle	call (N.)

call (V.)
camera
can(s) (N.)
can (V.)
candy
car
care
carefully
carpenter
carpentry
cash (V.)
cashier
catch
cent
Centerville
centigrade
centimeters
cereal
chair
change (N.)
check (N.)
checking account
cheese
chest
Chicago
chicken
children
church
city
City Hall
class
cleaners
cleaning woman
Cleveland
climb(ed)
clock
closed
closer
closest
clothing
cloud
cloudy
club
coat
coca-cola
coffee
coin
cold medicine
color
comb

come
compete
coming
complete(d)
construction
cook (N.)
cook (V.)
cool
corn
corner
cost
cough
country
cover (N.)
cows
crops
cultivate
cut

dairy
Dallas
dark
daughter
day
definitely
degree(s)
deodorant
depart
department
deposit
desk
dial
dial tone
diapers
did
dime
dinner
directions
directory
disher
dishwasher
do
doctor
does
dog
doing
dollar
door
down

downtown
dozen
dress (N.)
dress(ed) (V.)
drink(s)
drive (drove)
drugstore
dry
ducks
during

each
each other
ear
earache
early
earn(ed)
eat(s)
education
eggs
eight
eighteen
eighty
eighty-one
eighty-two
eighty-three
eighty-four
eighty-five
eighty-six
eighty-seven
eighty-eight
eighty-nine
elbows
electric
electrician
electronic
elementary
eleven
eleven-thirty
emergency
end
engineering
English
enroll(ed)
equal(s)
evening
every
everyday
exact

exercises
eye(s)
experience

face
factory
fahrenheit
fall (N.)
fall (fell) (V.)
family
family room
far
far away
fare
farm
farmers
farming
father
feel
feet
field
fifteen
fifth
fifty
fifty-one
fifty-two
fifty-three
fifty-four
fifty-five
fifty-six
fifty-seven
fifty-eight
fifty-nine
filing clerk
fill
fill out
find
fine
fingers
finish(ed)
fire
firehouse
fireman
first
fish (N.)
fish(ed) (V.)
fishing
fits
five

flew
floor
fly
food
foot
for
forgotten
form(s)
forty
forty-one
forty-two
forty-three
forty-four
forty-five
forty-six
forty-seven
forty-eight
forty-nine
four
fourteen
fourth
French
freeze
freezes
freezer
freight
Friday
friend
from
front
fruit
fruit-juice
full
full-time
furniture
further

gallons
game
Gap
garage
garden
gardener
gas station
gear
get up
gift
girl
girlfriend

give
go
go ahead, please
goes
going
good
Good Afternoon
Good-bye
Good Morning
Good Night
government
grade
graduate(d)
grams
grandfather
grandmother
grass
great
green
greeting card
ground beef
grows
guy

had
hair
half
ham
hamburger
hands
hangs up
happening
Harrisburg
harvest
has
hat
have
having
he
head
headache
health
healthy
hear
hello
help
her
hire
high school

his
hip(s)
hire
hiring
home
homework
horse
hospital
hot
hours
house
how
humid
hundred
hungry
hurt(s)
husband

I
ice cream
identification
in
in front of
inch
Industrial Arts
industry
information
interesting
interview
iodine
is
it

jacket
janitor
Joan
job
John
just

keep
kilogram
kilometers
kind
kitchen
knees

laborer
lady
lake
language
large
larger
largest
last
later
laundry
lawn
laxative
learn
leave
left
leg(s)
length
lesson
lettuce
library
license
lift
light(s)
like
lipstick
listen
litre
live
living room
lobby
local
locate(d)
long distance
look for
Los Angeles
lunch

magazine
mailman
main
make(s)
making
man
many
married
marry
Mary

me
meat
mechanical
medicine
medium
meeting
members
men
mentioned
message
meters
Miami
middle
midnight
mile
milk
minutes
Miss
mobile home
Monday
morning
most
mother
mountains
mouth
movies
Mr.
Mrs.
much
music
my

name
narrow
national
near
nearer
nearest
neck
need
needs
newspaper (paper)
New York
next
nice
nickel
night

nine
nineteen
ninety
ninety-one
ninety-two
ninety-three
ninety-four
ninety-five
ninety-six
ninety-seven
ninety-eight
ninety-nine
none
noon
north
nose
not
now
number
nurse
nurse's aide

of
of course
office
often
oh
OK (okay)
old
on
once
on the phone
one
onions
only
open
open(ed)
operator
or
orange (adj.)
orange (N.)
orderly
other
ounce
our
out
out-of-order
over there

painter
pair
pants
paper
paper mill
pardon me
park
part-time
pay check
peas
p.m.
pen
pencil
penny
pepper
per
perfectly
permit
permitted
personal check
person-to-person
Philadelphia
phone
phone book
phone call
photograph
physical
pick up
pills
pint
place
placement center
plan
planes
plant
play
playground
pleasant
please
plumber
policeman
police station
pop concert
pork
post office
potatoes
pound(s)
powder

prescription
present (N.)
pressing department
principal
problem(s)
progress
put on
PX

quart
quarter
quarter (N)
quite

race
radio
rain
rainbow
rainy
ranch
rare
rather
reach
read
reading
ready
receiver
red
Red Cross
rent
repair
repairman
report
report card
restaurant
retired
rice
ride(s)
right
right here
ring (V.)
ripe
ripen
road
room
room clerk
Rose
rouge

Saigon
salary
sales clerk
salesman
salesperson
Salvation Army
same
sandwich
San Francisco
Saturday
savings account
say
scarf
school
schooling
science
seamstress
season
second
secondary
secretary
see
seldom
select(ed)
send
sent
serious(ly)
seven
seventeen
seventy
seventy-one
seventy-two
seventy-three
seventy-four
seventy-five
seventy-six
seventy-seven
seventy-eight
seventy-nine
several
shade
she
shelf
shines
shirt
shoemaker
shoes
shop
short
should

shoulders
shout(ed)
show(ed)
shower
shut
shy
sick
sign
since
sister
six
sixteen
sixty
sixty-one
sixty-two
sixty-three
sixty-four
sixty-five
sixty-six
sixty-seven
sixty-eight
sixty-nine
size
shirt
slacks
sleeps
sleeve
slot
small
smaller
smallest
snack bar
snow
so long
social studies
socks
some
someone
something
sometimes
son
sore
soup
south
speak
Spanish
specialization
spell
sponsor
Spring

stairs
stamp
station
stay
steak
stenographer
stockings
stop
stopped
store
story
straight ahead
stream
strut
students
studies
subject
suburb
success
such
sugar
suit
sum
summer
sun
Sunday
sunny
sunrise
supermarket
support
surround(ed)
sweater
swimming

table
tailor
take
take(s)
take(s) off
talcum powder
talk
tall
tax
tea
teacher
telephone
television (T.V.)
teeth
tell

temperature
ten
thank you
that
the
their
then
there
these
they
think
third
thirteen
thirty
thirty-one
thirty-two
thirty-three
thirty-four
thirty-five
thirty-six
thirty-seven
thirty-eight
thirty-nine
this
thousand
three
throat
Thursday
ticket
tie (N.)
tie (V.)
time
timothy
tire
tired
to
toaster
today
toe(s)
together
tongue
tonight
too
toothache
tomatoes
tomorrow
top
torn
tour
town

toys
train (N.)
transportation
travel
try
try on
Tuesday
turn out
twelve
twenty
twenty-one
twenty-two
twenty-three
twenty-four
twenty-five
twenty-six
twenty-seven
twenty-eight
twenty-nine
two
typist

uncle
under
underclothing
understand
underwear
until
up
use
used car

valley
vegetable
very
visit

waist
wait
waiter
waitress
walk(s)
wallet
want(s)
warm
was
wash(ed)
Washington, D.C.

watch (N.)
watch (V.)
water
way
we
wear
weather
wedding
Wednesday
weigh
week
weekend
welcome
well
went
were
what
wheat
when
where
white
who
wide
width
wife
will
will be
window
wine
winter
with
withdraw
woman
wonderful
work
would
write
wrong

yard
year
yellow
yes
yesterday
you
YMCA
your
yourself